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1921

THE MANASSAS BATTLEFIELD CONFEDERATE PARK

(Incorporated)

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Near Manassas, Warrenton, Fairfax Court House, and about
thirty-five miles from Leesburg, Mount Vernon,
Washington City and Arlington.

*As reported in the press, in a speech in New York on May 23,
1921, the President of the United States said:*

*"We must be just to ourselves and to our own, first of all. This
is not selfishness, for selfishness seeks more than a fair share: we seek
only that which is rightly our own, and then to preserve that to our-
selves and to our posterity."*

*In building a splendid historical memorial on the sacred fields of
the battles of Manassas, the South "seeks only that which is rightly"
her "own, and then to preserve that" to herself and to her posterity!*

THE SOUTH'S PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO VALOR
AND IN THE INTEREST OF
AMERICAN HISTORY

Financial and Executive Offices

325 SOUTHERN BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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By Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park
Incorporated

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GEN. ROBERT EDWARD LEE.



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JUN 15 1921

A LOVELY AND HISTORIC SPOT.

The chief events of the world-renowned and epochal battles of First and Second Manassas (sometimes known as Bull Run), in the war between the North and the South, occurred on the historic Henry farm. It contains about 128 acres, woodland, meadow and upland, located in a lovely plain, in sight of the distant and thought-inspiring Bull Run Mountain. This farm is about six miles from the city of Manassas, on the Southern Railway, fifteen from the happily renowned precincts of Fairfax Court House, with its interesting George Washington records; the same distance from Warrenton, about which so much brilliant history and romance unsurpassed in charm cluster; and not far away are Mount Vernon, and then a few miles further, Alexandria, with its many interesting reminders of some of the very greatest events in American history; and yet ten miles more is the lovely city of Washington on the solemn banks of the renowned Potomac,—all sacred to the memory of Washington, Chief Justice Marshall, the Custises, the Lees, LaFayette, and many other fathers of our country.

THE LEE HIGHWAY.

The Lee Highway, leading out of Washington by the heights of glorious Arlington, along which thousands of tourists will soon be thundering, passes the Park, thence into Warrenton, and then out over the Blue Ridge, presenting an absorbing panorama, then into and up the splendid Shenandoah Valley, and out by Lexington, where Lee and Jackson, among the world's greatest men, *in honor* and profoundly loved, await the last reveille.

REVOLUTION AND SECESSION.

The shaft of Bunker Hill is eloquent of the inalienable right of revolution, a right comprehended by the secession for which the South fought; at Gettysburg and at Chickamauga and on the heights about Chattanooga marker and monument primarily attest the physical bravery and

heroism of a gallant Federal army; but there is nowhere shaft or marker, the gift of a great and devoted South, to remind the future that the South of the era of secession was always and to the last more truly and sanely anti-slavery than the North.

Where have the descendants of a great people of that war-blighted era, the sun of whose brilliant, trying and heroic day is hard upon the western hills, planted similar memorials the prime purpose of which is to warn the future that the South, from first to last, was the more devoted to the principles of government by *written constitution*; and to proclaim the great truth that secession did as much for American constitutional government as did the Revolution which made the CONSTITUTION possible?

MANASSAS SACRED TO ALL THE SOUTH.

Upon the fields of First and Second Manassas there fell lads from homes in every State in the Southland. They died for the principles for which the South stood and for the security of Southern homes.

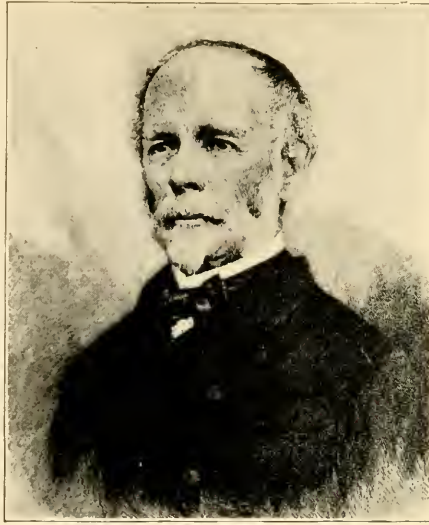
Hence, the battlefields of Manassas are sacred to every section of the South.

Not only there did gallant Wheat and heroic Bee and innumerable others pay the highest price for what the South stood; but there Beauregard and Johnston outmaneuvered and Southern soldiers outfought the finest and best equipped army up to that time gathered in America. Robert Edward Lee and "Stonewall" Jackson, again measuring up to the demands of a great crisis, repeated the brilliant feat at Second Manassas. As a result Manassas is the birthplace of the first real and general respect the North ever entertained for the South and without which there could be no great national solidarity which today exists.

The battles of Manassas, therefore, mark one of the most important epochs in *American history!*

PURPOSES OF THE PARK.

That particularly the children of the South may the better understand such important results of the war be-



GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

In 1861 the Federal Government threw four great army columns into its invasion of the South. In chief command was Gen. Winfield Scott, an astute and seasoned veteran. Opposing the most important of these movements were two smaller Confederate armies, the one in the Shenandoah Valley, commanded by General Johnston; and another, with headquarters near Manassas, commanded by General Beauregard. The latter was facing a powerful Federal army under the immediate command of Gen. Irvin McDowell. It was boasted that Virginia would be overrun in ninety days!

tween the Confederacy and the Federal Government, the Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park is planned both as a memorial and in the interest of impartial education.

WHO MAY PARTICIPATE.

To this splendid project the Southern people and the Southern States, including Maryland, Missouri and Kentucky, are offered the opportunity to become parties.

Upon what plan? Of course you are rightly interested in that.

OUTLINE OF THE CORPORATE PLAN.

The project will be managed by a corporation under Chapter 151 of the 1919 Code of Virginia. In the first place, as required by the law, the incorporators obtained from Hon. Samuel G. Brent, Judge of the Circuit Court of Prince William County, Virginia, a certificate that they are of

good moral character and suitable persons to be incorporated for the purpose proposed. Backed by that certificate the charter went to the State Corporation Commission. After very mature deliberation, it was approved May 16, 1921, and will be found of record in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, Richmond, and the clerk's office of the Circuit Court, Manassas. The plan is simple, making for certainty of action, protecting the funds that are required, and looking to sane and wise management.

The charter creates, under the Virginia law, a non-stock corporation. Those who contribute the needed funds will become members of the corporation and their names and addresses, when known to the secretary, will be perpetuated in a book for that purpose. There will be, of course, no dividends; and there is no liability on the part of any donor or subscriber beyond the amount of the donation. The donation or subscription will be a memorial offering and in the interest of impartial history, and as provided by the charter,

IN MEMORY OF THE
BRAVE DEAD AND WOUNDED OF BOTH ARMIES
who fought in said battles;
AND THAT SAID LAND MAY STAND A PERPETUAL PARK
as the South's tribute
TO ALL CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS OF THAT WAR
and as
AN EXPRESSION OF SOUTHERN LOVE AND ADMIRATION OF THE
GLORIOUS AND DEVOTED WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DURING THAT
DREAD ERA!

The business matters of the corporation will be controlled by a board of three directors. Since it will be impractical for those who contribute the needed money to meet in any very large number, and in such meeting sit in judgment upon the acts of the directors and officers, the charter makes these directors and officers answerable to and under the supervision of the State Corporation Commission of Virginia and the Circuit Court of the County where the Park is situated.



GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD.

In July, 1861, McDowell moved his splendid army against Manassas. Johnston, brilliantly aided by Stuart and Jackson, completely outwitted his antagonist, hurried over the mountains and joined Beauregard in time to help administer to McDowell the defeat which culminated July 21, 1861, the greatest events of which occurred near the Henry house, on the proposed Park, ending in the most shameful flight on the part of the Federals.

This plan assures honesty, efficiency and certainty of action.

Upon petition by any one or more contributing to this enterprise, the Circuit Court or judge thereof in vacation may remove any director for cause. After the first year, as authorized as to corporations of this kind, the directors do the voting usually done by the stockholders in a commercial corporation. This wise provision of the law is for efficiency and speed.

The enterprise is in no sense commercial. The purposes are purely benevolent, memorial, educational and in the interest of historical truth. The plan is, as this outline of the charter discloses, simple: obtain the money and buy the land, 128 acres known as the Henry farm, including the interesting and instructive museum now in the Henry House, at the purchase price of \$25,000, *the very least price that could be obtained*, and it required considerable effort to

get an option at this figure. When the land is obtained monument and mark and maintain this lovely place as the proposed Park, operating, under a competent party who will lecture on the battles to the thousands who will visit the place and the museum of war relics.

HOW FUNDS WILL BE HANDLED.

The charter authorizes and names a FINANCE BOARD. All funds will pass through its hands. It is charged with turning them over to the treasurer and then seeing that he gives for their protection a proper surety company bond! Toc, that Board is required to audit the books of the treasurer; and it will thus be known to the satisfaction of all what disposition is being made of the funds. Any disposition not authorized by the charter will be protected by the surety company bond. *Every precaution has been taken for safety, speed and efficiency!*

THE MUSEUM AND BENEVOLENT PURPOSE.

It is proposed to continue the museum now on the land. The charter authorizes a reasonable charge for those who visit it. Many yearly see the place now; thousands more will do so when the Lee Highway is completed! The charter provides that after the upkeep of the property has been met and proper monuments and markers obtained and placed, if there be any surplus it must be used in the interest of education to publish an impartial and full history of the battles of Manassas and of that war and its causes; or, within the discretion of the directors, the surplus over upkeep may be used for the help or relief of any needy ex-Confederate soldiers or the widows of such.

This benevolence will not be local only. The Daughters of the Confederacy, the Confederate Veterans, and the Confederated Memorial Association "may nominate persons for such charities." Such nominations may be through committees for the purpose or in general convention.

Such is the plan of the proposed Manassas Battlefield Confederate Park; such are the powers provided by the

charter. This project appeals at least to every orthodox and patriotic Southerner,—to all, in fact, who admire bravery, patriotic zeal, fairness, justice and impartial history.

TO SUCH THE PROJECT APPEALS IN THE FAITH THAT HE LOVES HIS WHOLE COUNTRY BEST WHO FIRST ARDENTLY LOVES HIS OWN HEARTHSTONE.

THE OFFICERS.

As required by the law the charter names for the first year the officers and the members of the Finance Board. They are:

President: MAJOR E. W. R. EWING, Past Historian-in-Chief, Sons of Confederate Veterans, widely known attorney and author, Ballston, Virginia, and Washington, D. C.

First Vice-President: MRS. SUSAN HUTCHISON, representing the Confederated Memorial Association, Manassas, Virginia.

Second Vice-President: MISS MILDRED RUTHERFORD, representing the United Daughters of the Confederacy, Athens, Georgia.

Treasurer: CAPT. WESTWOOD HUTCHISON, Commander of the local camp, United Confederate Veterans, banker and business man, Manassas, Virginia.

Secretary: J. ROY PRICE, Editor-in-Chief, Sons' Department of *Confederate Veteran*, a young man of efficiency and enthusiasm, Washington, D. C.

For the first year the three directors are Messrs. Ewing, Hutchison and Price.

THE FINANCE BOARD AND THE FUNDS.

The Finance Board is headed by Dr. Clarence J. Ownes, director general of the Southern Commercial Congress, internationally known as an organizer and a dynamo of efficiency and effectiveness, and the Hon. R. Walton Moore, member of Congress from Virginia, a man of the highest character and one of the leading lawyers of the country.



At the Henry house yet stands the dead trunk of a tree killed by thousands of bullets!

The original Henry house was demolished by shot and shell. "Grandmother" Henry, an invalid who could not be removed in time, was killed during the fighting as she lay in her bed. The house has been rebuilt since the war.

The monument in the distance is a crude memorial erected just at the close of the war by Federal soldiers in memory of their dead and wounded during these battles.

Here and there and scattered far and near over the fields of First and Second Manassas or Bull Run are splendid granite shafts marking spots of peculiar interest to Federal soldiers, and erected by them; yet not a spot in commemoration of the heroism and valor of and signal victory won by Confederate troops is suitably marked or monumented!

Associated with these gentlemen are, among others who will be hereafter named, the following:

Col. Robert E. Lee, Gen. Lee's nephew; Commander Nathan B. Forrest, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Beloxi,

Miss.; Col. MacDonald Lee, Richmond, Virginia; Mrs. Cornelia B. Stone, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. A. McD. Wilson, President General of the Confederated Memorial Association, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Virginia F. Boyle, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. S. M. Davis-Roy, Front Royal, Virginia; Mrs. W. E. Hutton, Washington, D. C.; Capt. Fred Beall, Commander of the Washington Camp, U. C. V., attorney, Washington, D. C.; Arthur H. Jenning, Historian-in-Chief, S. C. V., Lynchburg, Virginia; Hon. E. S. Turner, Warrenton, Virginia; Col. E. B. White, Leesburg, Virginia; Hon. Wm. L. Old, Jr., Norfolk, Virginia; Major Wallace Streater, Washington, D. C., and F. R. Fravel, Ballston, Virginia.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AND ORGANIZATIONS REPRESENTED.

The charter provides that after the first year, since all officers for the first year must under the law be named in the charter, the United Confederate Veterans, the Confederated Memorial Association, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy may each nominate a member of the Finance Board; and the following States may each nominate, through the governor or by law as may be provided, a member of this board:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Tennessee, and Virginia.

This gives the entire South, as nearly as is practically possible, an opportunity to keep in touch with the affairs of the organization, to see that the funds are properly protected and applied to the purposes authorized by the charter, and to co-operate as fully as is practical in an enterprise of this nature.

NO SALARIES.

The charter further provides, let it be remembered, that no officer and no committeeman shall receive any salary.

FEDERAL MONUMENTS OR MARKERS.

The board of directors will be glad to consider receiving and placing any marker or monument, bearing suitable inscriptions, in memory of any unit or persons of the Federal army participating in those battles.

WHY A SOUTHERN PARK?

Lest some forget, need we say that we build not to recall the bitterness or to engender improper sectionalism? New England has her Pilgrim Rock memorial and the National Monument of Plymouth cost \$200,000! Boston has her Bunker Hill shaft. Washington City has her imposing granite obelisk and her Hall of Fame. Each has a story, thrilling, sacred, splendid, to tell.

Hasn't the South a distinct, wonderful, equally thrilling, all-important story?

To help tell her story rightly and fully, and all the more because it is a big part of American history, we build this Southern educational and memorial park.

To the South the pages of her story are all the more important because today and in the past her chapter of American history is neither rightly nor fully, as a rule, told. In this day of conciliation, forgiveness and commercialism, even we of the South are forgetting all too far how that, when rightly related, honorable chapter of American history is seriously, hurtfully and dangerously untruthfully taught to our children! Yes, and to children everywhere. Propaganda, however dangerous, uncontradicted, soon scatters an irradicable poison! There could be no better time than right now to look this stern fact "square in the face," to see a few representative instances of the persistent poison that is being inoculated into child minds. Here they are:

Holland, in his "*Life of Lincoln*," says:

"The rebellion [that is, the secession of the South] was conceived in perjury, brought forth in violence, cradled in ignorance, and reared upon spoils. It never had an apclogy for its existence that will be entertained for a moment at the bar of history."



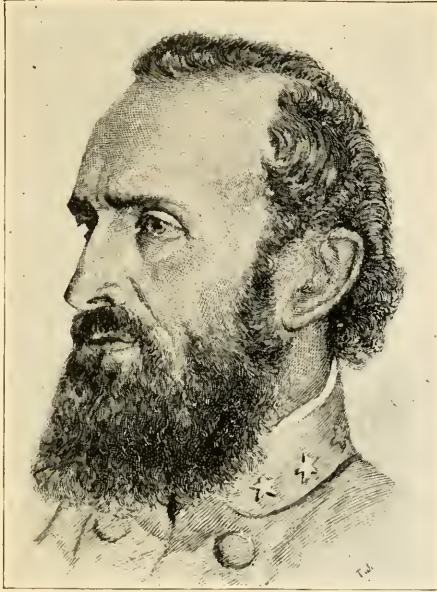
"Stonewall" Jackson got his immortal name and was slightly wounded near where today stands this cedar on the Henry plateau.

Isn't the spot worthy of a more creditable marker and memorial tablet?

The inviting forest in the background is on the proposed park and to the southward as one looks from this tree; while the enchanting Bull Run Mountain is in the opposite direction and far away in the blue haze.

The Smart Set, a widely read magazine published in New York City, in February, 1920, said:

"Lynching, in brief, is a phenomenon of isolated and stupid communities . . . and in the South . . . the ignorant moral enthusiasm" of "ncisy dodo evangelical" clergymen "is largely to blame for the prevalence of lynching."



GEN. "STONEWALL" JACKSON.

McDowell's great flanking army, nerved by United States regulars and backed by 25 or more deadly rifled cannon, was sweeping a thin Confederate line, greatly outnumbered, from the field just as Jackson halted his men on the crest of the hill overlooking the field. Jackson sat his horse near the little cedar, shot and shell raking right and left. General Bee, striving heroically to hold his thin line against the swelling Federals and yet watching for help, saw Jackson as he halted. Galloping up, Bee shouted: "General, they are beating us back!" "Then," calmly replied Jackson, "we will give them the bayonet!" Bee, impressed by the calmness of Jackson and the firmness of his men under the deadly rifled cannon fire, rushed back to his men, shouting: "See Jackson and his men standing like a stone wall!"

Then shortly Bee fell dead upon that splendid field—and today nothing marks the sacred spot where either he or Wheat or the men of Evans and others paid the highest price for what the South stood! And Jackson's terrible bayonet charge will, if something isn't done quickly, soon be little appreciated, though Jackson and his men then and there taught the world a lesson in the art of war that did much to help America win on the bloody fields of distant France.

Shall the children of this country and particularly those of the South come to believe that our Confederate ancestors were *enemies* of their country? Because a great body of people fight those who are in control of a government not only does not of itself make them *enemies* either of the form of that government or of the country which it was designed to govern; but, on the contrary, such a war may show them the bravest and finest patriots and friends of both that government and country. History proves our Confederate ancestors the friends of both the constitutional government and the *whole* country over which it was de-

signed to have jurisdiction. *They were neither enemies nor traitors to either!* Yet so persistent is the propaganda which seeks to distort the historical truth, that North and South people are more and more coming to regard our Confederate ancestors as *enemies* of our country! And what is more despicable than one who is his *country's enemy?* Shall our children thus believe of our Confederate ancestors? Here is an instance of the kind of statement which, *if unchecked*, will in another generation bring our children thus to believe, and this sample of the many is found in a great paper published in Washington in May, 1921:

“One of the greatest statesmen since the days of the fathers—Lincoln—drew upon the country’s resources . . . and succeeded so well that even the enemies of that day are among the country’s staunchest supporters of this day.”

Do we want the children of the future to believe that our Confederate ancestors composed in the South a “filthy aristocracy”? Note the adjective, “*filthy*”! Well, that is exactly what Frank Crane, one of the most widely read men of today, North or South, called our Confederate ancestors of the pre-war period in an article published in the official organ of the Y. M. C. A., at one time during our war with Germany. That edition went into England, France and all over America! *Those two words measure its entire tone toward the South.*

Shall the children of the South be taught that our Confederate ancestors fought to “extend and perpetuate slavery”?

During our war with Germany again and again Northern writers and even writers in Europe compared the position of Germany in making war upon Belgium and France as similar to the principles which actuated secession; and persistently insisted that the war by the Federal Government backed by the North upon the South following secession was justified by the principles applicable to our war against Germany! The basis of such an unwarranted comparison is the unsound premise that the South seceded “to extend

and perpetuate negro slavery!" Such an argument is so wanting in evidential support that it is astounding; yet so persistent has been the propaganda from the North to cover an unjustified war upon the South in 1861 to 1865 that we find this contention leering from the pages of the most serious books and from the columns of the daily press. Here is an instance, representative of the hundreds, by the Editor of the *New Republic*, in 1919:

"The object of the South in seceding from the Union was to obtain a free hand in order to perpetuate and extend the institution of negro slavery." (Quoted and refuted in *William and Mary Quarterly*, April, 1919.)

Just these and more and often worse are what, over and over, Southern children are reading. Just look one more moment at them: not the war period only, but from first to last, every period and every phase of Southern history is besmirched!

Soon, all too soon, if there is no rescue, our children will come thus to believe! Shall it be, Sons of the American Revolution, Sons and Daughters of the Southern Confederacy? We would not suppress, we merely offer the *full truth*, and the "truth shall make" our children free.

Ah, surely, "we must be just to ourselves and to our own, first of all."

And what is more precious our own than an *honorable and untarnished* past and right-thinking children of the future, children proud of their ancestors' *entire* record?

Then, come; let us build upon the blood-consecrated soil of the battles of Manassas or Bull Run this great historical memorial and through it renew our vow to our Confederate ancestors:

"Nor shall your story be forgot
While Fame her records keep,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot,
Where valor proudly sleeps."

"We seek only that which is rightly our own."

THE SECOND BATTLE OF MANASSAS OR BULL RUN

One day in 1781 an army was hurrying across the now historic Raccoon Ford of the Rapidan River in Virginia, not far south of Washington. That army was composed of splendid Pennsylvania troops led by the dashing Wayne. Wayne and his army of the North were pressing to reinforce Lafayette in that most momentous struggle for the right of self-determination in government.

In the spring of 1862 one wing of another great army rested upon the Raccoon Ford. This later army represented the powers in control of the government which Wayne and Lafayette helped to make possible through the assertion of the fundamental that, "No people must be forced under sovereignty under which it does not wish to live." This army, its government having in important essentials forgotten the Constitution which sprang from the principles of the Revolution, was in that year 1862 trying to deny to eleven States with more people exactly what thirteen colonies with fewer people successfully asserted under Washington, Lafayette and Wayne.

Confronting that army which swung from the Rapidan to the Blue Ridge was another army, gathered from all quarters of the South. This Southern army represented the principles of the Revolution, made clearer through the guarantees of the Constitution—the identical principles upon which America and the allies but yesterday waged war against Germany!

These two armies, hovering between the Rapidan and the Blue Ridge, were, August 20, 1862, on the eve of fierce and deadly battle.

General Pope was in command of the Northern army and General Lee was leading the fortunes of the Southern forces. McClellan, early in August, 1862, had filed out of Washington City at the head of another army. He was to co-operate with Pope and the annihilation of Lee's army, much inferior in numbers and equipment, was to follow. Lee began to execute some strategic movements that are yet the admiration of the military world. One of these was Jackson's retirement from the fighting front near Warren's Springs, from which he moved out along the highway leading toward the Shenandoah Valley. Far out upon the road toward this Valley, Mosby's unconquerable Black Horse cavalry leading, Jackson swung to his right. In the morning of the second day his army double quicked through Thoroughfare Gap in the Bull Run Mountain, in sight of the proposed Park. A few miles farther found him at Gainsville, where he was joined by Stuart's "jolly cavalry." Thence they marched to Bristow, a few miles southwest of Manassas. Jackson now had 22,000 men and Stuart's cavalry in Pope's rear! Though Jackson had swung around the mountain for more than sixty miles and was on Pope's line of communication with Washington and McClellan, not a Yankee had made the discovery! Jackson's hungry men feasted upon Pope's stores, cut his communications and served notice of their whereabouts by dense clouds of smoke from his burning commissaries.

In the meantime Lee and Longstreet were executing movements which Pope did not comprehend. It was midnight of August 26 before Pope discovered what Jackson had done. Supposing Jackson would retreat after firing the stores, Pope ordered troops to Gainsville, intending to intercept and capture Jackson. On the way, Rickett, with a whole division of Federals, took possession of Thoroughfare Gap, supposing Jackson would try to hurry out that way. But Jackson, under Lee's plans, had gone to Pope's rear to fight, not to retreat. Part of that plan was that Longstreet move around the mountain and through Thoroughfare Gap to join Jackson. When Longstreet's advance reached the gap it found the only gateway to the rendezvous of Lee's army in the hands of the enemy! But some of the Confederates climbed the mountain and fell upon Rickett's flanks while others assaulted in front. The gap was soon cleared and Longstreet marched through and joined Jackson, who was then posted on what he called "Groveton Heights."

By this time Pope was so thoroughly enraged that it is said he declared he would "bag the whole crowd."

On the morning of August 29 Lee in person stood on a commanding position near the head of Young's Branch. For three miles in one direction he could see Jackson's gray lines. Out in the other direction to the southward, across the fields and through forests, for another three miles, he could see the grim battle array of Longstreet.

Pope, reliable evidence shows, did not yet know that Lee had concentrated his army; and on that very morning Pope stood on Buck's Hill, not very far from Lee, and watched 35,000 of his men assault Jackson's 20,000!

Thus began Second Manassas or Bull Run.

Jackson did not run or throw down his guns, as Pope no doubt expected. So Pope determined to hurl his 75,000 troops against Jackson's thin line of now fewer than 20,000! Pope meant to annihilate or bag Jackson before Longstreet and Lee reached the field! Constantly adding fresh troops, during ten terrible hours the Federals, who were well led and fought with the courage of brave men, launched assault after assault. Books would scarce hold the true stories of Confederate heroism, daring and skill. At one time,



GENERAL BEE

for instance, the Confederates found themselves out of ammunition. As they were beat back across the fills of an unfinished railway, they re-formed and held their line "partly with cobble stones, picked from the railway fills and cuts." At another time Gregg's Carolinians got out of ammunition; but they sent the commanding officer word that they would not retreat and would hold their position with the bayonet, and to hurry on the powder and ball!

Men who thus fought had much more at stake than the base determination to perpetuate and extend negro slavery! And their cause deserves a correct record and their heroism a fitting monument!

These instances are representative. The story is too long for this booklet. The greatest struggle between the two armies came on the second day, August 30, 1862. Lee in person led as his whole army charged grandly into the lines of the outnumbering Blue! Stuart's and Fitz Lee's cavalry had joined in the struggle and every available gun on both sides went into action. Just before night the Federal lines broke. Pope's reserves were on the Henry plateau, about the center of the proposed Park. Jackson's men swept across the road and to the foot of the plateau. A little more than a year earlier Jackson had plunged his bayonets down the hill from where Pope's fresh troops now held position. Up the hill this time went the Southerners; and once again their bayonets cleared the field! Pope's reserves retreated toward the Stone Bridge just as darkness fell upon another memorable and glorious Southern victory.

Twenty thousand of Pope's men were dead or wounded, according to one source regarded as reliable; while Lee's dead and wounded were about 8,000!



The historic Stone Bridge, near the proposed Park, yet stands. Across it the Lee Highway leads toward the inspiring Blue Ridge Mountains in the distance. This bridge spans Bull Run, a small stream, the banks of which are so precipitous that the crossing of an army in battle line is very difficult. Northern writers generally speak of the battles as those of Bull Run; and Southern writers most generally speak of them as those of Manassas.

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General (and rather old and without some roads) map of First Manassas or Bull Run. The oblongs indicate army units before they met in the terrible and decisive struggle near and about the Henry house. See "Henry's" on the map just west of the Stone Bridge. "Henry's" is about the center of the proposed Park.

Statistics differ somewhat, but it appears conservative to say that the Federal's at First Manassas numbered over 34,000 and the Confederates a combined total of about 29,000.

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